

## LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. CONTINUED ON PAGES 6 AND 11

### FIERCE FIGHTING IN SAMOA

The Americans Lose Two Popular Officers.

#### THE DEAD ARE BEHEADED

Mataafa's Warriors Give the Americans and British, Who Fight Side by Side No End of Trouble--Marines Ambushed on German Plantation and Forced to Retreat--German Consul Protests Against Barbarity and Receives a Stinging Reply From Admiral Kautz--Another Warship and Troops Needed--Sketches of Slaughtered American Officers.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Auckland, New Zealand, April 12--Dispatches received here from Apia, Samoa, April 1, say that a party of 105 American and British sailors were forced to retreat to the beach, after having been caught in an ambush on a German plantation that day. The expedition was led by Lieutenant A. H. Freeman, of the British third class cruiser Tauranga. Lieutenant Freeman and Lieutenant P. L. Lansdale and Ensign J. R. Monaghan, both of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, were left dead on the field.

Ensign Monaghan remained to assist Lieutenant Lansdale, and was shot in retreating.

Two British and two American sailors were also killed.

#### BEHEADED THE DEAD.

The natives engaged were some of Mataafa's warriors estimated at 800. They severed the heads of the British and American officers killed. Priests of the French mission afterward brought the heads into Apia.

The manager of the German plantation has been arrested and detained on board the Tauranga, on affidavits declaring that he was seen urging the rebels to fight.

#### NATIVES ATTACK NATIVES.

Further advices from Apia say that on the arrival of the British cruiser Tauranga at Apia the British and American consuls issued a proclamation to give Mataafa a last chance and that the French priests also used their influence, but all efforts failed and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29 the enemy was sighted at Maguiki, and machine guns and a seven-pounder were used. The friendly also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendly carried one head through Apia, which made Captain Stuart so furious that he went to the king and threatened to shoot any man found taking heads. The king then issued a proclamation forbidding the practice.

#### GERMAN CONSUL AROUSED.

The German Consul wrote to Admiral Kautz asking if two great Christian nations approved of this inhuman and barbarous practice against the laws of Christianity, and the decree of the Supreme Court.

#### A TART REPLY.

The Admiral replied, agreeing with the Consul as to the inhumanity of the practice, and pointed out that had the German Consul upheld the decree of the Supreme Court of January, there would have been no bloodshed; that the custom was an old Samoan one, but first made known to the world two years ago, when the "heads" of honest German soldiers were cut off by the barbarous chief Mataafa, whom the representative of the great Christian nation, Germany, is now supporting.

#### IT IS WAR IN EARNEST.

Expeditions in armed cutters belonging to the Tauranga and Porpoise are doing considerable execution against Mataafa's strongholds along the coast. The British forces are being assisted by one hundred Samoans. About forty-six of Mataafa's boats and several villages have been destroyed. In the meantime, flying columns are being sent daily along the roads and through the bush near Apia.

On April 1 a force of 214 British and Americans and 150 friendly were surprised in ambush at the German plantation of Vaseilo. The rebel force opened fire on the rear, left flank, and front of the Anglo-American force. The friendly bolted, but the marines and blue jackets stood their ground splendidly. Americans and British firing shoulder to shoulder.

#### A STUBBORN RETREAT.

The Colt automatic-gun with the landing party became jammed, and the Americans and British were practically at the mercy of the rebels. But "retreat" was sounded three times before the marines and blue jackets retired.

Lieutenant Angel H. Freeman, first lieutenant of the Tauranga, who was in command of the allied forces, was shot through the heart.

Lieutenant Philip Von Horn Lansdale, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, had his leg shattered while endeavoring to fix the jammed gun.

#### AN EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.

Seaman Hunt, of the British cruiser Porpoise, had an extraordinary escape. He remained with Lieutenant Lansdale until clubbed over the head and knocked senseless. The blue jacket revived as the natives were cutting off his right ear. At this juncture a shell from the British cruiser Royalist burst

on the battlefield, scaring the rebels, and Hunt succeeded in escaping to the beach, although severely stabbed in one foot.

#### REOPENING OF GRAVES.

The same night the friendly found the bodies of all the officers headless. The bodies were buried with all honors at Mulihnu on Easter Sunday. Their heads were subsequently brought in by some French priests. The graves were re-opened and the heads buried with the bodies.

Lieutenants Freeman and Lansdale were capable and popular officers. The former was single and the latter was married in June.

The officers who returned are Lieutenant George E. Cave, of the Porpoise, and Lieutenant C. M. Perkins, of the Philadelphia. All behaved splendidly. Lieutenant Cave took command of the retreat.

Captain Sturdee, of the Porpoise, was away on an expedition with his cruiser, and Gaunt's brigade was also absent on duty.

#### THE ENEMY'S LOSS.

The loss of the enemy is not known, but probably fifty of the rebels were killed and many were wounded. The bodies of three rebels were found near the spot where Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, of the Philadelphia, were killed. The priests buried thirty-eight rebels, and much blood was seen on the road over which the Matafa's had been dragging away their dead and wounded. There were also pools of blood behind the cocoanut trees, the bullets from the American and British rifles going right through thick trees and killing men hiding behind them. Some of the rebels fired from the tops of cocoanut palms.

#### ANOTHER WARSHIP.

It is now proposed to summon another warship to distribute more arms among the friendly, and to import additional friendly from Tutuila. It is also suggested that troops might be obtained from New Zealand or Sydney, New South Wales.

If sufficient quantity of arms could be obtained about two thousand friendly could be used against the Matafa's. But they are not brave and have not shown fighting qualities, excepting those with Gaunt's brigade and that force may not accomplish much.

Admiral Kautz, Captain E. W. White, of the Philadelphia and the American men and officers generally have earned golden opinions, as has Captain Stuart S. Pringle, of the British navy.

Every one recognizes that better men could not be handling the situation.

The Samoans say Mataafa on three occasions, had resolved to surrender, but the German consul, Herr Rose, advised him not to do so, and he now says he will never give in but will fight to the death.

#### SKETCH OF OFFICERS SLAIN.

Lieutenant Philip Vanhorn Lansdale was born in the District of Columbia, February 15, 1858, and entered the Naval Academy June 6, 1874. He graduated in 1878 and was promoted ensign in 1881, and after duty at the Washington navy yard was transferred to the Philadelphia in June, 1890. He was made Lieutenant Junior grade in 1893. He was in charge of the caravels at the World's Fair in Chicago, and after receiving his full lieutenant rank, was a short time on the battleship Massachusetts.

In June 1896, he was ordered to the Philadelphia.

Ensign John R. Monaghan was appointed to the Naval Academy as a cadet from the State of Washington, entering Annapolis on September 7, 1891. He graduated and was made an ensign in July 1897, being assigned to the Philadelphia, to which vessel he was attached up to the time of his death.

#### STREET RAILWAY TRUST.

#### SYNDICATE LICENSES LEADING LINES IN ATLANTA.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 12--A special to the Constitution from Baltimore says:

"Close upon the heels of the announcement here that the International Trust Company, with a cash capital of \$1,500,000, had completed its organization with an Atlanta man as a director, comes the additional interesting news that Baltimore folks are to finance an enormous consolidation of Atlanta street railway interests. It is stated here positively that the leading street railway lines of Atlanta have been amalgamated through a syndicate, and that not only are the bonds of the new company to be floated through the moneyed folks of this city, but a big portion of the stock is to be purchased by interests here. The International Trust Company people will not talk, but it is believed that this company may take part of the bonds.

The Atlanta syndicate has organized. It is stated here, on a basis of \$2,000,000 and there will be a bonded indebtedness of \$5,000,000.

The Atlanta end of the story develops beyond a doubt that the Atlanta Consolidated and the Traction have amalgamated on the basis mentioned in the Baltimore special. This gives the Consolidated control of eighty-five miles of street railway.

#### EASTERN DEMOCRATS.

#### JUDGE VAN WYCK THEIR SPOKESMAN AT TEN DOLLAR DINNER.

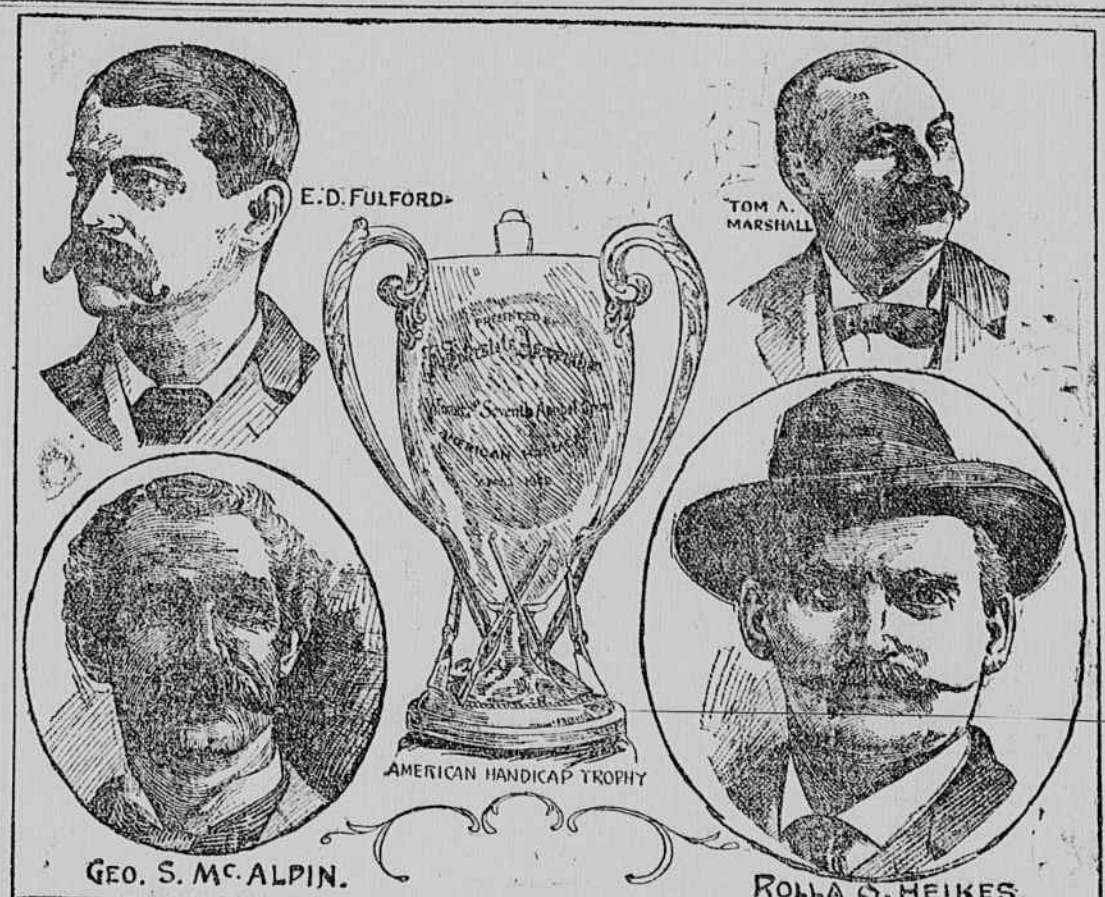
(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, April 12--Judge Augustus Van Wyck, the last Democratic candidate for Governor of New York State, is to be the chief speaker at the Democratic Club's \$10 dinner to-morrow night.

A great many people who are supposed to understand the inside of Democratic politics believe that in his speech to-morrow night Judge Van Wyck will make his appearance as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

It is known that he will outline the kind of platform that the Eastern Democrats think should be adopted by the next Democratic National Convention.

The expectation of his friends is that the speech will crystallize the opposition to Mr. Bryan.



#### CRACK SHOTS IN THE GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

The Grand American Handicap is now universally recognized as the greatest pigeon shooting event in the world, not even excepting the famous annual tournament held at Monte Carlo. This year there are nearly 300 entries, whereas in 1893, when the shoot was inaugurated, only 21 candidates took part. Among the prominent shooters entered in the handicap this week at Elkwood, N. J., are Rolla S. Heikes of Dayton, O., who holds the east iron medal as champion live bird shot of America and is also the possessor of the E. C. cup, emblematic of the inanimate target shooting championship of the world; George S. McAlpin, amateur champion of America; E. D. Fulford of Utica, N. Y., for many years the champion wing shot of this country and winner of the Grand American last year, and Thomas A. Marshall, mayor of Kethsburg, Ill., who won in 1897.

The Grand American is worth \$500 to the winner, who also gets a magnificent silver trophy presented by the Interstate association. The second man carries off \$200 as his share and the third \$100. The rest of the entry money is divided up into prizes according to the number of candidates.

#### MUSTERED OUT

Lee and Wheeler Retained as Brigadier-Generals.

Mustered Out So They Can Accept Commissions as General Officers of Volunteers--Wheeler May Go to the Philippines.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, April 12--An order issued by the War Department to-day musters out the following general officers:

Major Generals--James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph Wheeler, John P. Bates, Samuel B. M. Young, Adna Chaffee, William Ludlow, Leonard Wood.

Brigadier Generals--George W. Davis, Theodore Schwan, Lloyd Wheaton, Charles King, Frederick D. Grant, Robert P. Hughes, Samuel Owenshine, Irving Hale.

The above named officers are mustered out to enable them to accept commissions as general officers of volunteers under the act of March 20, 1899. It is expected they will soon be re-appointed as brigadier generals under that act.

#### WILL RESUME FORMER COMMANDS.

The following officers are mustered out and will resume their former commands:

Major Generals--James F. Wade, Thomas M. Anderson, Guy V. Henry, Brigadier Generals--Royal T. Frank, Edward B. Williamson, Louis H. Carpenter, Joseph P. Sanger, Henry C. Hasbrouck, John C. Gilmore, Oswald H. Ernst, Harrison G. Otis, Charles F. Humphrey.

The officers who are to be reappointed as brigadier generals under the reorganization act for duty as volunteers until July 1901, are to go out immediately, some of them to-day, and all on or before the 17th of this month. They will not be disturbed in their present commands. The others are to be mustered out June 12, with the exception of General Frank, who goes out May 12, and General Otis on July 2.

The order of these officers who are not to be reappointed directs those who are general officers to retain their present commands, and the others of the line are to return to their regiments. Their positions in the regular army is as follows:

General Wade, brigadier, now president of the Beef Inquiry Board; General Anderson, brigadier, on his way home to assume command of the Department of the Columbia; General Henry, brigadier, commanding the Department of Porto Rico; General Frank, colonel First Artillery; General Williamson, colonel Sixth Artillery; General Carpenter, colonel Fifth Cavalry; General Sanger, lieutenant colonel, Inspector General's Department; General Hasbrouck, lieutenant colonel Fourth Artillery; General Gilmore, lieutenant colonel, Adjutant General's Department; General Ernst, lieutenant colonel, Engineer Corps; General Otis, appointed from civil life, now returning to the United States from Manila; General Humphrey, lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster's Department.

Four volunteer Major-Generals are retained in service. They are General Otis, in command of the U. S. forces in the Philippines; Lawton and MacArthur, his chief generals, in command of

#### IN THE PHILIPPINES

#### Natives Driven Further Toward the Mountains.

Spaniards Ready to Evacuate--Commission Examines Filipinos as to Form of Government Desired--General Luna Recalled.

Manila, April 12--6:10 p. m.--General Wheaton started at daylight with the Tenth Pennsylvania and the Second Georgia Regiments and two guns to drive the rebels from the American right flank, between the railroad and the foothills. He met with slight resistance near Santa Maria and had one man wounded. But the enemy bolted when shelled by the artillery and burned and abandoned the town of Santa Maria, where a thousand rebels were supposed to have been concentrated. During the rest of the day the enemy was in full retreat toward the mountains, burning the villages behind the retreating force. Occasionally a few of the rebels dropped to the rear and fired at the advancing American troops from the jungle, apparently with the idea that this would check our advance and cover the retreat of the Filipinos. But, finding these tactics ineffectual, these rebels scrambled after the main body.

The American guard along the railroad has been materially strengthened and it is not likely the rebels will succeed in getting in the future to as close quarters as they did yesterday, even if they return from the mountains.

#### WON'T WAIT TO BE KILLED.

6:50 p. m.--General Wheaton has telegraphed to Major General Otis, saying: "They would not wait to be killed."

General Lawton is scouring the vicinity of Santa Cruz. He finds the rebels have decamped. He has secured a gunboat, six launches and two casacaos, comprising the Filipino fleet. These vessels were stuck in the mud of the river.

Major General Otis has sent a dredge to the spot.

The United States Philippine Commission is hearing the leading residents of various nationalities, priests and Spaniards, numbers of them appearing voluntarily, on the subject of the future of the islands. The questions put to them all are:

"Do you believe the Philippines are capable of self government in the towns?"

"Do you believe the Philippines are capable of self government in the provinces?"

"Do you believe the Philippines are capable of self government in the archipelago?"

INDEPENDENCE MEANS CHAOS.

All of those who have been interrogated, including Filipinos who sympathize theoretically with independence, have replied to the third question, with remarkable unanimity, in the negative. Independence, they say, would result in chaos, endless tribal wars and European intervention.

A few of them think that provincial self government is practicable, but most of them favor self government in the townships, with a form of American

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

### ACUTE SITUATION IN SAMOA

Washington Receives Official Report From Admiral Kautz.

#### ENGLAND AND GERMANY

A Breach Gradually Opening Between Great Britain and Germany Because of Former's Refusal to Have High Commission Hurry Forward--Warships Accessible--Congressmen Advise Caution--Germany Blames Both England and America and Holds Herself Blameless--The Situation Regarded in London as Very Grave--German Consul Cautioned Outbreak.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, April 12--The acute situation in Samoa gave rise to grave apprehension among officials during the early day in Washington, but the conclusion was reached as the departments closed that the situation is one that will yield to sensible and cool treatment. If all parties to the Berlin treaty are sincere in an effort to prevent further trouble. As put by a cabinet officer, the killing of the sailor has not materially changed the general problem, though it has undoubtedly added to the difficulty of dealing with the specific situation.

#### ADMIRAL KAUTZ REPORTS.

The only official news received touching the last incident was contained in the following cablegram from Admiral Kautz:

Auckland, N. Z., April 12.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

On April first, while the combined forces of the British and United States, under Lieutenant Freeman, British navy, were reconnoitering near Apia, they were ambushed. Deeply regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Philip B. Lansdale, Ensign John R. Monaghan, Coxswain James Butler, ordinary Seaman Norman Edsall and five men wounded belonging to the Philadelphia. The British loss in killed, two men and Lieutenant Freeman.

#### KAUTZ.

#### OFFICERS ORDERED FORWARD.

Secretary Long said that no additional instructions were to be sent by him to the Admiral. The Secretary of State, however, has been told that he is at liberty to forward any instructions to the Admiral that he may deem necessary, but that if he concludes to do so, he must act immediately as the mail steamer leaves the nearest cable point for Apia to-morrow. The Philadelphia was short-handed for officers before the loss of Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, and the Department to-day promptly sent telegraphic orders to Mare Island to dispatch some officers to recruit the force. Lieutenant Scheute goes out as executive officer, with Lieutenant W. S. Hughes, Lieutenant Schofield and Lieutenant Hetherington. Surgeon Steel is ordered from New York navy yard to the Philadelphia. All of these officers are expected to take the mail steamer on the 19th instant for Apia.

#### DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS.

The diplomatic negotiations of the day were not directed particularly to the encounter, as the official information is too meager thus far to warrant positive official action. There were many inquiries, however, and the State Department and the British and German Embassies exchanged such advices as they had on the subject. In the main the diplomatic negotiations continued to center around the High Commission. On this subject a breach is gradually opening between Great Britain and Germany because of the refusal of Great Britain to have the commission leave San Francisco on the 19th.

#### ENGLAND INSISTS UPON DELAY.

While the Germans are anxious and our officials are willing that the start should be made on the 19th, Great Britain insists on proceeding with deliberation, allowing full time for instructions to the British commissioner by mail and not by cable. This, of course, would make it impossible for the commission to leave in a body this month.

#### A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

To overcome this stand by the British Foreign Office a suggestion has been made that the appointment of an umpire, which is one of the points still in dispute, be settled after the commission can get away, though with some branches of its instructions incomplete. The remaining features, including that as to how a decision should be made, and in what case an umpire

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

#### OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 11

#### CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

##### BY DEPARTMENTS.

Telegraph News--Pages 1, 6 and 11.  
Local News--Pages 2, 3, 5 and 6.  
Editorial--Page 4.  
Home Study Circle--Page 4.  
Virginia News--Pages 7 and 8.  
North Carolina News--Page 9.  
Portsmouth News--Pages 10 and 11.  
Berkley News--Page 11.  
Markets--Page 12.  
Shi. Ping--Page 12.  
Real Estate--Page 10.